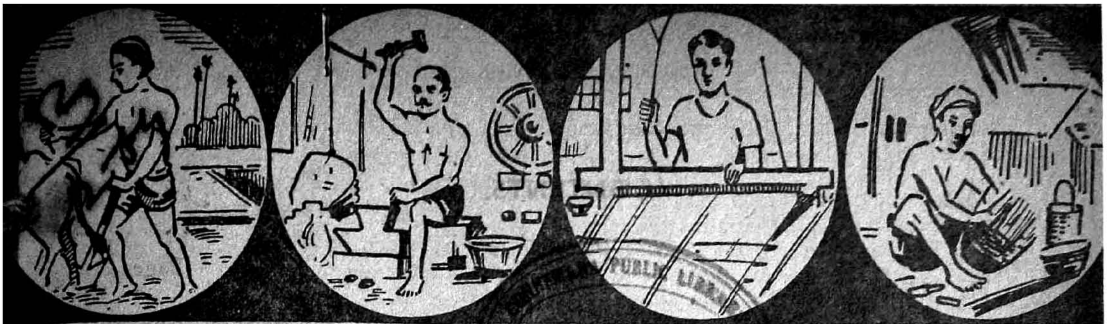

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ADULT EDUCATION REVIEW

Hon. Editor. Sri. G. Harisarvottama Rau. M.A.
Asst. Editor. Sri. S. Airavatham.

VOL. V] FEBRUARY, 1954 [No. 4

" Teachers should not take Part in unhealthy political Activities " says Minister Rajaram

Inaugurating the Ninth Annual Conference of the Teachers of Elementary Schools run by the Chingleput District Board, Minister Rajaram cautioned the teachers against allowing politics to interfere with their day-to-day professional work.

The Minister's warning to teachers is uttered not a day too soon. It is an open secret that some teachers, although a small minority yet, are trying to inculcate irreligion in the name of commonsense and irreverence in the name of science. This must stop.

The advise applies equally well to those who are promoting Adult Social Education which is a non-party and non-sectarian movement.

S I A E A

EACH ONE TEACH ONE

PUBLISHED BY T.J.R.GOPAL
F SOUTH INDIAN ADULT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION, MADR

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OFFICIAL REPORT READY

Second South Indian Regional Seminar on Adult Education held at Ernakulam in April 1953

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(All Correspondence should be addressed to the Organising Secretary.)

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EDITORIAL

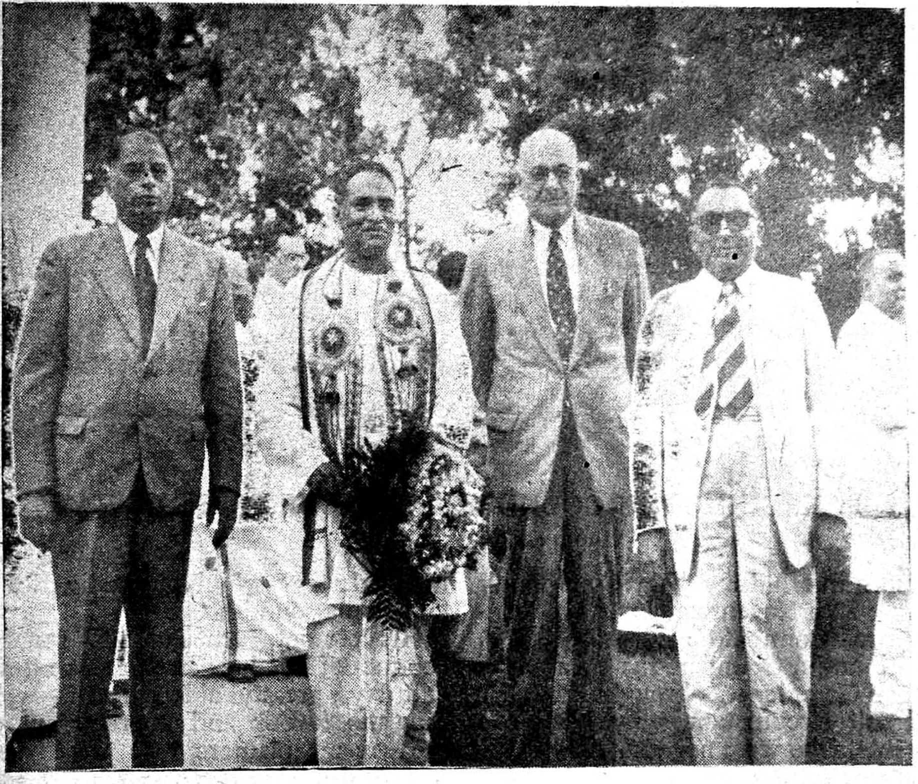
Literary Workshop at Mysore.

The Literary Workshop organised at Mysore by the India Government and the Ford Foundation under the auspices of the Mysore Adult Education Council has finished its labours. It came to a close on 15-2-54. Mr. John B. Bowers, Director, UNESCO Fundamental Education Centre, Yelwal, Mysore, inaugurated it on 15—1—54. He made two fine observations: "Illiteracy is not an isolated problem which can be cordoned off and eliminated. It is at once the symptom and the cause of a more complex condition which I will diagnose as 'Social and Economic Regression' . . . . . So, let us not consider Literacy in isolation. Let us rather consider it as a vital part of a wider purpose—a purpose which must be pursued vigorously and scientifically —to help people to help themselves." Self-education is the bedrock of self-improvement. As a means to self-education Literacy is supremely necessary. However, according to Mr. Bowers, the world is littered with the ruins of Literacy Campaigns for many reasons of which he would emphasise one: "Any mass Literacy movement is doomed to failure unless there is a sufficient supply of interesting, entertaining and profitable literature available to those who have mastered the initial skill of reading. "The second of his observations which we would commend to our readers runs as follows: "Books for neo-literates—villagers or townsmen—cannot be produced by talks and discussions; nor can they be produced in a few days; nor can they be produced in an academic environment. The essential work must, I believe, be done in the villages themselves, with the people and I venture to say, in large part, by the people themselves". Whether we agree with Mr. Bowers in every word of what he said or not it is clear that we cannot help appreciating his main point that no centralised Workshop can manufacture books for the neo-literate. That is where we have felt that the very name Literary Workshop was really inappropriate. What is associated with a Workshop is mechanised process. Probably

even the expression Literary Craft Centre might have been a more satisfactory description; for craft has the human element of diversified beauty about it. This is, however, in passing. The trainees gathered at the Workshop were themselves highly developed individuals who, according to report, did their work conscientiously and well. Attempts were also made to follow up Mr. Bowers' advice by repairing to rural atmosphere and trying out what the trainees had written with the mass of people who had to profit by it. They were 23 in number. During the period of one month of their training they produced 43 illustrated cards, 28 folders, 28 books in three stages and 3 follow up books in Kannada, Telugu, Marathi, Tamil and Malayalam. This appears fair enough work; however, this array of languages itself should arouse thought. Would it not be more in keeping with the real objective if every language area worked out its own programme in its own rural setting? While it is true that international, national and large regional attempts are needed to focus larger and wider experiences together, it appears almost axiomatic that we should cover the fundamental social groups in a more systematic manner. It is upto organisations at the top to realise that decentralised attempts should be given a much greater scope. In fact it should have been a problem for Mr. T. Madiah Gowda, the good and amirable Director of the Mysore Literary Workshop, to find population in the different languages dealt with to go to for trying out manuscripts. In fact it should have been found difficult to find men who could, as instructors, handle these languages. Under conditions which obtain in our country where even a small percentage of the village craftmen, artisan or worker, is not educated enough to speak or write of his craft with intelligence and where the educated man is utterly ignorant of even the language employed by the village worker it is necessary that the writer for the neo-literate should actually employ himself in conversation with the village toiler and get the inspiration and vocabulary necessary. We therefore suggest that picked writers such as have been trained in the Mysore Literary Workshop should be given all encouragement to live in contact with the villagers actually at village workspots and do their job as next best to what actually the concerned worker himself has to do when he has come into his own. If we can develop one good Community Centre in every district at a village where vestiges of the full life of the village still exist and put a proper individual trained in the art of writing also at its head we may have created the atmosphere for Craft literature to be produced. Libraries of Craft Literature should be attached to Adult Training Institutions so as to arouse interest in the subject as a first step. In India there are very few publications on village crafts, arts and industries. They should all be got together both from Governmental and other sources. To serve as general models Craft literature as is recommended for Community Centres in English speaking countries may also be collected. Even at a Literary Workshop like Mysore this type of assistance might have been very useful to trainees. We are sure preparation of lists of such literature and collection and exhibition, if possible, would be good work for organisations like the Indian Adult

A Champion of Adult Education Honoured

Photo taken on the occasion of an "At Home" given to **Mr. P. S. Kumaraswami Raja by Mr. B. D. V. Ramasawmi Naidu**, at his residence on 6—2—'54 in honour of his appointment as the Governor of Orissa.



Left to right: Mr. B. D. V. Ramasawmi Naidu, Mr. P. S. Kumaraswami Raja, Mr. B. W. Batchelor and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice P. Chandra Reddy.

Education Association. We are equally sure that the Mysore State Adult Education Council under the leadership of Sri T. Madiah Gowda will ere long carry out schemes in this behalf. We ourselves will publish in our next issue a list of publications in English indicated for Community Centres in England and Scotland made out by our Editor Sri G. Harisarvottama Rau who at the request of Sri Madiah Gowda was present at the Mysore Literary Workshop for sometime and gave a talk to the trainees covering the whole ground. May the good work begun at Mysore filter down to the actual villager as quickly as possible.

P. NACHIMUTHU GOUNDER, POLLACHI, PASSES AWAY

29-11-1902—7-2-1954.

Born in Hindu Vellala Community on the 29th November, 1902 at Pollachi, in Coimbatore district, Sri P. Nachimuthu Gounder, the only son of Palani Gounder was brought up under difficult circumstances by his pious parents, who were not very rich.

He was educated in the local school. As an implicit and obedient student, he won the appreciation of his school masters. His initial faculty and power of organisation gradually developed and attracted a good number of friends. Though he was very good at studies, he had necessarily to discontinue, to bear the responsibility of supporting his aged parents.

In spite of the several difficulties which he had to face, he endeavoured to commence the business of transport agency to the Anamalai Hills, even in his tender age, which gradually developed on a sound basis.

His prompt, efficient and regular conduct of the business in those difficult days, greatly aided him in winning the favour and appreciation of the several planters, who were then mostly Europeans.

The volume of business he had to handle and his keen desire to speedup the transport, prompted him to go in for automobile vehicles. He thought it fit to introduce bus transport facilities to the hills and conducted the same in a small scale under his sole care. Several such bus transports further sprang up to compete. To avoid unhealthy competition among themselves and to place the bus transport to the hills on a sound basis, he took great pains to amalgamate and

thus founded the Anamallai's Bus Transport Ltd., in the year 1931. This was an uphill task for him. The steady growth of this concern on a firm footing is mainly due to his organising and administrative capacity. By his efforts the concern has risen up to its present position, which is one of the best transport companies in South India.

As per the will and wish of his parents, Mr. Gounder, married Srimathi Rnkmani, in a respectable family during the year 1921 from which time fortune smiled upon him and blessed him with his only son Sri N. Mahalingam, in 1923.

As an elected Municipal Chairman of Pollachi Municipality in 1931, great improvements were done to the town by his strenuous efforts and able administration, during his brief term of three years till 1934; improvement of Elementary education, opening of a higher grade school exclusively for girls, and illumination of the town by electricity, deserve special mention.

To honour Mr. Gounder, the succeeding Chairman and Municipal Council got his life size portrait unveiled in the Council Hall by Sri T. S. Avanashilingam Chettiar, Member of Parliament in the year 1939.

He was the trustee of the local Mariamman temple continuously for more than two decades. His pious disposition and devout faith. towards the Goddess Mariamman, inbibed from his revered mother, was the secret of his success in all endeavours. Year after year, he conducted the Mariamman car festival with all pomp and glory. The renovation of the said temple was done by him in 1952 at a cost of about two lakhs of rupees. The Ashtabandhanam Kumbabishegam was done in a grand manner, strictly observing all the religious ceremonials. This was his cherished ambition in life, and he had his mental satisfaction of having fulfilled a laudable object. This renovated grand Mariammen Temple and Gopuram stand as a monument of Mr. Gounder's memory.

He was pious, philanthrophic and charitable. He had the faculty of observation and understanding of persons. He was a friend of the poor and needy. He always had a kind heart to his employees. He was very social and no important function in these places had taken place without his personal contact and liberal contribution. He was a supporter of Congress and extended immense help during the elections for the success of the Congress.

Rupees three lakhs worth of immovable properties have been endowed under a trust-deed for various recurring charitable purposes. The annual celebrations of the local Mariamman Car festival, Scholarship endowments for the poor and deserving students, daily distribution of cow's milk to children under two years of age are the important items of charities which are to be met from the annual income of Rs. 12,000 nearly, derived from the said trust property.

His innate nature of personal supervision of various works and the great enthusiasm and zeal that he evinced in all matters naturally affected his health. In spite of his shattered health, he showed great interest in all his work.

After a brief illness due to heart attack, Mr. Gounder expired peacefully at 9–30 a. m. on Sunday the 7th February, 1954 at his bungalow 'Sakthi Nilayam', Pollachi, leaving behind his wife, Rukmani and his only son Sri N. Mahalingam, B.SC., A.M.I.E., M.L.A., and a wide circle of friends and relations to bemoan his loss.

This unexpected and premature death is a great shock and irreparable loss to one and all.

The news of his death spread rapidly far and near and many hastened to his bungalow 'Sakthi Nilayam' to pay their last respects to him. All the

ceremonial death rites were performed by his son. The dead body was taken in procession to a place behind his bungalow and was buried near the Samathi of his dear mother, with profound feelings of grief of his kith and kin and numerous friends.

From the evening of the 7th February, innumerable letters and messages of condolence are being received continuously from Delhi, Madras, Bangalore, Tanjore, Ramnad, Coimbatore, Tiruchirapalli, Malabar districts, Valparai and many other places. Chief among them were from Justice N. Somasundaram, Sri P. S. Kumaraswami Raja, Governor-Designate of Orissa, Sri T. T. Krishnamachari, Minister for Industries (Central), Sri Rajaji, Chief Minister, Madras, Dr. U. Krishna Rao, Sri K. Venkatasami Naidu, Sri C. Subramaniam, Raja of Ramnad, Sri M. Bhakthavatsalam, Srimathi Jothi Venkatachalam, Sri A. B. Shetty, Sri K. Rajaram Naidu, Sri J. Sivashanmugam Pillai, Speaker, Madras Legislative Assembly, Sri G. D. Naidu, Sri S. Anantharamakrishnan and from many other Assembly Members, business magnets and friends.

Mr. Gounder had very close connections with M/s. Burmah-Shell for the past about 20 years. His friendly relationship with them as well as all other concerns like Simpsons, Ford, Firestone, Dunlop, Goodyear, India, T. V. S. and similar automobile concerns in India was always cordial.

Let his soul rest in peace.

WORLD LITERACY REPRESENTATIVE'S VISIT TO MADRAS

Mr. Stward Meacham, representative of World Literacy, Inc., New York, U.S.A., during his short sojourn in Madras City, paid a visit to the Office of the South Indian Adult Education Association at No. 10, Narasinghapuram Street, Mount Road, Madras-2, on 12th February, 1954, and spent some hours with the leading members of the Association studying its activities and exchanging ideas and information. He was received by Sri G. Harisarvothama Rau, Mr. Ignasius Absalam of the Government Arts College, Sri A. G. Vilva Roy, Sri M. I. Jagannath and Sri T. J. R. Gopal.

Mr. Absalam gave a detailed account of the Adult Literacy work being done by students in Madras City and its neighbourhood. Sri Harisarvothama Rau gave an account of the work that the Association had been doing. A general discussion ensued on various aspects of the role of Adult Literacy in Social Education. Mr. Meacham explained in detail the aims and objectives of the World Literacy, a non-missionary organisation; he was now surveying the problem of Adult Literacy in India. After completing the survey and thereby getting to know the special requirements of India, he said, the organisation would consider how it could help, financially and otherwise, private organisations which were working to spread adult literacy.

Accompanied by Sri Harisarvothama Rau, Mr. Meacham visited the Office of the Director of Public Instruction, and met Sri Perumal, Adult Education Officer to the Government of Madras State, and Sri Raghava Reddy, Adult Education Officer to the Government of Andhra State.

Mr. Meacham had an interview with the Commissioner, Corporation of Madras, and then visited and watched the work of Asok Vihar.

In the evening Mr. Meacham addressed the students of the Adult Night High School, Perambur, which is being run under the auspices of the Association, Sri G. Harisarvothama Rau presiding on the occasion. Sri K. Hanumantha Rau, Headmaster, gave an account of the progress made by the Adult Night High School.

Mr. Meacham found time to pay a short visit to the Community Centre at Swatandarnagar.

Mr. Meacham had his dinner in Woodlands, along with Sri Harisarvothama Rau, Sri A. G. Vilva Roy and Sri T.J.R. Gopal.

MEETING OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE S. I. A. E. A.

The first meeting of the Executive Committee of the South Indian Adult Education Association elected at the Ninth South Indian Adult Education Conference (held at Tirupathi on 9th and 10th January 1954) was held in the office of the Association, No. 10, Narasingapuram Street, Madras-2, at 5 p.m. on Saturday, 13th February 1954. Sri G. Harisarvothama Rau, Chairman of the Executive Committee, presided. The following members were present:—Sri K. S. Ramaswami Sastri (Vice-President), Sri P. S. Krishnaswamy, Sri S Airavatham, (Publicity Secretary), Sri T. J. R. Gopal (Organising Secretary), Sri M. J. Jagannath and Sri D. T. Arasu.

At the outset the Committee adopted a condolence resolution relating to the demise of Sri P. Nachimuthu Gounder of Pollachi and authorised the Organising Secretary to communicate the Resolution to Sri N. Mahalingam, M.L.A., of Pollachi, son of the deceased.

Then the Chairman accorded a welcome to the new members.

The Committee authorised the publication in the *Adult Education Review* a report of the proceedings of the Ninth South Indian Adult Education Conference held at Tirupathi on 9th and 10th January 1954.

The Constitution of the Association as adopted at the Tirupathi was read out and approved. the Committee making the following additions: *Quorum*—The quorum for a meeting of the Executive Committee shall be five, and for a meeting of the General Body fifteen. *Notice of Meeting*: Five days notice should be given of a meeting of the Executive Committee, and ten days notice for a meeting of the General Body.

The budget for 1954-55 presented by the Organising Secretary was approved.

The Committee resolved to send a deputation consisting of the Chairman, Vice-President Sri K. S. Ramaswami Sastri, Sri T. J. R. Gopal and two others to meet the Education Ministers of Madras and Andhra States and present to them the resolutions adopted at the Ninth South Indian Adult Education Conference.

The Committee resolved to send a deputation consisting of the Professor N. G. Ranga, M.P. President,, Sri G. Harisarvothama Rau, Chairman, and one other to meet the Central Government Ministers and acquaint them with the work and requirements of the Association.

The committee authorised the Chairman to write and request Chevalier J. L. P. Roche-Victoria M.L.A. to remit to the Association the sale proceeds of the cinema projector he had purchased out of Association funds.

The Committee authorised the Chairman to write to Sri N. Raja Rao of Kakinada and ask him to rerurn the Association's van at an early date.

The committee resolved that a campaign be conducted for enlisling members for the Association and that the President, the Chairman and Vice-Presidents, be pleased to prepare an appeal to the public for the aforesaid purpose.

Sri T. R. Raghavan of Madurai was co-oped as one of the members of the committee.

Await Early Release:

"WOES OF AN ILLITERATE"

[படியாதவர் படும்பாடு]

UNESCO Publishes "International Directory of Adult Education"

UNESCO has just published "The International Directory of Adult Education", which is intended to provide a reference work for adult educators and to facilitate contacts with their colleagues abroad or in other parts of the same country. The definitive edition of the Directory, a volume of 321 large pages, replaces a draft offset edition issued in 1950.

Every effort was made to make the new edition accurate and comprehensive. A large measure of help was received from national authorities, organizations and individuals, and the final text represents the combined contributions of many hundreds of people.

The core of the book consists of the names and addresses, of educational organizations, with a short account of their aims, methods and publications. Within a single country, such a procedure might be sufficient to serve national needs. The foreign reader, however, requires more information surveying adult educational in relation to the country's cultural and educational conditions if he is to understand the roles of the different bodies at work in his field. An introductory description and historical section is therefore given for each country. Finally there is listed a number of agencies operating at an international level, and very often set up to federate national organizations with common aims.

Part one of this work lists the international agencies of an official character, such as the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies, emphasizing their activities on behalf of adult education. Part two includes non-governmental organizations, some of which work directly in the field, while others only incidentally. This distinction is reflected by grouping the latter under "Useful Addresses." There are about 50 international organizations in the first category, some 24 in the second.

In Part Three some 50 countries are arranged alphabetically. Because of wide differences between national movements, no uniform pattern has been adopted for the entries, but usually there sections are to be found : an introductory statement, explaining the present pattern of adult education ; a list of organizations and agencies ; and their addresses. Bibliographical and general indexes provide a means of reference to any journal, topic or agency dealt with in the Directory.

The Directory makes clear that until there can be standardization of definitions of the terms used in adult education, there can be no valid comparison between different types of programmes. The contents of the volume will permit, however, comparisons to be made on the different approaches possible in fundamental and adult education and the extensive range of programmes operating at present.

The Directory will provide a valuable basic tool for the preparation of comparative studies, and is an essential resource for all concerned with the education of adults.

SRI L. M. PYLEE'S VISIT TO ADULT NIGHT HIGH SCHOOL

Sri L. M. Pylee, Principal, St. Albert's College, Ernakulam, Vice-President of the Association along with Mr. T. J. R. Gopal and Mr. M. I. Jagannath visited the Night High School for workers at Perambur on 20th instant and addressed the students of the school.

Adult Education is best insurance against totalitarianism

Professor Ranga's Warning to the Enemies of Democracy

The following is the second and concluding part of the proceedings of the Ninth South Indian Adult Education Conference held at Tirupathi on 9th and 10th January, 1954 :—

Sri T. Madiah Gowda, B.A., L.LB M.P., President, Mysore State Adult Education Council, sent the following message :—

The problem of Adult Education is a matter of life and death. Its effective solution is of urgent and vital importance to the stability of democracy of our motherland and to our economic, moral and social progress. A strenuous effort of every one of us is of utmost necessity to make the Aault Education in our country an accomplished fact. I am glad that one more conference is organised under the auspices of the South Indian Adult Education Association and that it will be held at the feet of Shri Venkatesa, our God of blessedness and light. May I pray that He may bless the conference for its glorious success.

Sri M. Venkatarangaiya, M.A., retired Professor of Politics, University of Bombay wrote: I am glad to learn that the Ninth South Indian Adult Education Conference is meeting at Tirupathi under the distinguished Presidentship of a great leader like Professor N. G. Ranga—an old and valued friend of mine. From several points of view I consider Adult Education is even more urgent and important than the education of the boys and girls of the school going age. I am sure that the conference will consider all aspects of the problem and give a fresh impetus to the movement. I wish the conference every success.

Chevalier J. L. P. Roche Victoria, M.L.A., and General Secretary, South Indian Adult Education Association, sent a telegram wishing the conference all success.

PROFESSOR RANGA'S ADDRESS

Delivering the Presidential Address, Professor N G Ranga, M.P., said:

The movement of Adult Education, has assumed a special importance and urgency in the whole of the Democratic World since the people of all democratic countries are obliged to think, comprehend and decide for themselves and by themselves why and how they are to safeguard their civic liberties and fundamental human rights and achieve social justice and thus face the challenge of dictators and votaries of dictatorship to impose their will on them all. From one end, more and more intellectuals and social leaders are declaring that it is only through totalitarian methods and leadership that social progress can be achieved and social justice attained and also that capitalist exploitation and social injustice can never be ended through Parliamentary democracy and non-violent means. To reinforce their arguments and to mesmerise the masses into accepting their lack of faith in the capacity of the people at large to decide for themselves upon various methods and stages of social progress through peaceful means, political parties are growing everywhere. If the masses of all the democratic countries are to be able to withstand such hypenotism and overcome their own usual intellectual lethargy and pronenes to leave such complicated problems to the tender mercies of the enemies of democracy and peaceful progress, then they must be insured against such socially erosive and disruptive influences. The best insurance can only be Adult Education, as without it, the cause of world democracy and indeed the future of the masses will be in imminent danger. To neglect Adult Education and to trust the so-called commonsense of the untutored masses is to invite the totalitarian forces to destroy whatever civil liberties and fundamental rights the world's masses have come to attain and enjoy through the painful labours of millions of martyrs and heroes of human freedom.

It is the duty of the Leaders of the Adult Education Movement to present the pros and cons of most of the ideas and ideals, problems and possibilities that are implied in the various contemporary issues that

come up before the world's masses for their decisions.

If this movement is to succeed in this great and growing function, it has to ensure the literacy of the people among which it is to function. It need not suspend or neglect all its other aspects pending the spread of literacy, but it has to devote the major portion of its resources for the development of literacy. The special importance of this has been brought to the fore in India in view of our aweful experience of the first General Elections in 1952 on the basis of adult franchise with only the aid of symbols for candidates. Tens of millions of our masses got confused, complained of having voted wrongly and otherwise made an unsatisfactory use of their votes because of their inability to read and therefore, their vain efforts to depend upon the confusing array of the symbols.

The Adult Education movement can play its role more easily where or once there is adult literacy and so to achieve universal literacy is only its basic and preparatory function. This Adult Education movement is of fundamental importance even where and after universal literacy comes to be an accomplished fact. Hence its prevalence and progress in all the European and American countries.

CONFLICT OF RIVAL IDEAS

In the contemporary world, there is a continuous conflict between the rival ideas of Parliamentary democracy and totalitarianism, between the primacy of political freedom or that of equality of economic opportunities, between the right of the people to choose their leaders and that of the leaders to choose for the masses, between the claim of the masses for fundamental social rights and the claim of the social philosophers and parties for forcing the masses to go through a phase of tutelage and compulsory militarisation in the hope of achieving social progress and freedom at a later stage. Our masses who have the privilege of choosing their political and social leaders through the periodical general elections have to understand the pros and cons of these conflicting ideas, these ideological challenges and then make their choice. That they are not yet ready in most countries to make a proper or tolerable choice and that they cannot be expected to avoid making suicidal choices has been proved more than once during the last 100 years by the way in which the plebiscites had placed dictators in the saddle, as in 1860 in France, in 1924-1926 in Italy, in 1934 in Germany, to mention only a few instances. The experience of Latin American countries has been even more pitiable. If such is the case with the Western peoples who have enjoyed universal literacy for more than five decades, what can be the prospects for our masses with their colossal illiteracy?

But the Adult Education movement is not and cannot be partisan as between different and rival political parties. Each of the political parties can, of course, make its contributions to it, in its own way, by attending to the adult educational needs of their supporters but the champions of this movement, as such, have to take scrupulous care to place before the public the pros and cons of the ideas and ideals of all political and social parties and groups.

This movement is a world wide one and has to concern itself with the world currents of thoughts, ideas and ideals. For instance, it is our duty, so long as we have faith in this movement, to explain to our masses, the ideas which have influenced the founders of the UNRRA, the U N. O. and all its associate world organisations such as the UNESCO, I.L.O , F.A.O., W H.O , W.T.O., ECAFE, and the aims and ideas for which they stand.

It is now universally accepted that there is great need for achieving social justice among all nations and peoples; that its achievement will ensure world peace; that the whole world is one and indivisible, in peace or war, prosperity or poverty, in progress or degradation and that no one hemisphere, country or people or class of people can live long in peace and prosperity, if the other portion is condemned to war or penury, yet we know that for long periods, nay centuries, it has so happended that a number of spheres-almost self-contained or insulated—enjoying diametrically opposite conditions of life—have been in existence for centuries. Oftentimes, these different spheres of influence and economic and political existence have functioned in rivalry with each other and some have prospered at the cost of the others and there has been continuous conflict—whether apparent or not—as between them. Inter-

national trade has been imposed by some powerful States over the less powerful States even at the point of the bayonet as had happened in Japan and China and many a State had had to resort to the device of National Tariffs to foster the local industries as against the competition of the world markets. So one may wonder why it is that the United States of America which was unwilling to take part in the 1933 World Economic Conference and favoured National Self-sufficiency has now become the champion of multi-lateral world trade and which refused to join the League of Nations in 1921 has become the champion of the United Nations! We are told that the advent of the Atomic Age has created a revolution not only in the politico-economic spheres of life but also in men's minds and also in the light of the total war—world wide in its scope and effects and the Atomic Age which has become *fait accompli*. Thanks to the bitter experiences of the Second World War, it is only commonsense for political and social leaders of the world to shed the prejudices and faiths of the first half of this twentieth century and think in terms of the basic facts and principles of this post-war period and second half of this century.

It is however common knowledge that even the advanced sections of the Western nations have not yet begun to behave in conformity with these changed physical and moral conditions of the world and the concepts of its moral being Their Governments are still rooted in their old traditions and ideas of exploitation of the colonial peoples, and less advanced nations.

UNPREPAREDNESS OF THE MASSES

Why is this so? It is mostly due to the fact that their peoples, though possessing literacy and a smattering of modern knowledge, are as yet half-educated and are incapable of arguing out things in a sensible and progressive manner. It is so also because most of their leaders are as yet not free from the thraldom of their moorings of imperialist and exploitative socio-economy. There is this unpreparedness of the masses and their leadership to grapple with the fast-moving panorama of world conditions which prevents modern humanity to march in keeping with its times, not to speak of marching ahead of the contemporary necessities. All this is the consequence of the neglect of Adult Education by our past generations.

What is worse, there has been wrong kind of Adult Education, imparted from the pulpits, platforms and press and also by educational and social institutions. The effects of Goebel's propaganda and 'Mien Kempf' thesis have become notorious. The Kiplingism from one end and the propaganda of Comintern from the other have played their own part in monopolising the minds of millions all over the world.

The Puranic teaching of the superiority of certain sects and sections of people, the cults of Shintoism, the Mandarin's, Pasha's and Tribal chief's superior rights, the Hegelian-Hitlerian dogma of State supremacy, the modern religious and political teachings of the infalliability of the 'Book' as given by some teachers and annotated by the established Churches, whether religious or political, have all done their mischief on the minds of the contemporary masses and are doing their worst even now against the beautiful and young minds of our students all over the world. The present day ideals of Parliamentary democracy, peaceful and all round revolution, of one world indivisible in its humanity, equality of all human beings before their respective national laws and before the world charter of Human Rights find it so hard to gain a good enough footing in the minds of our masses, not to speak of gaining a predominant place. Why? Because the old teachings have created their protective shells in the world's mind in the garb of castes, class, national, continental and religious prejudices, predilections, traditions and habits—both physical and intellectual. Therefore the post-war ideals have to war for their very propagation against so much of this debris of the past. This sacred and inevitable war can be carried on only by the Adult Education movement.

The enlightened of this post-war world have realised this insistent need. So they have established the UNESCO for the purpose of propagating the new ideals of universal brotherhood and unity of all humanity. To be able to do this, it has to clear the debris of the past from out of the minds of humanity. It can aim to achieve this terrific task by seeking to re-educate the present day teachers, by revolutionising or humanising the teaching methods, by

transforming the text books, by multiplying literature and libraries which breathe and house the new Avatar of Saraswati with her life giving teachings and by creating suitable social and intellectual atmosphere all over the world, all round the adults and students, in which they can be helped to imbibe the New Spirit of Brotherhood of Man, indvisibility of this world and humanity and the inviolability of the personality oi every human being.

The UNESCO has done considerable work in these directions through its valuable researches, in fundamental aspects of education, in the Social matrix of peoples suffering from colour and racial prejudices and atmospheres of confiicts due to the confluence of races and colours and in publishing new literature and in organising public libraries. The pity is that the attention given to its work in the years before 1950 is not being maintained and the last Secretary-General has had to resign in protest against the unwillingness of the member Governments to contribute adequate funds to expand its functions and increase its usefulness to the world,

One of the greatest moves made under the influence of the U.N.O. ideals is to get the nations of the world to agree on an 'Universal Charter of Human Rights' to be accepted and respected and implemented by the constitutions and socio-political institutions of all countries and their Governments. Much progress was made in drafting the charter, allotting the priorities to the various rights and suggesting the ways and means for respecting those rights and enabling citizens to enjoy and enforcing them. But the Soviet nations have so far failed to recognise these draft proposals. It is futile to attempt to apportion the blame as between the democratic and Soviet nations, because they approach this matter from two diametrically opposite conceptions of democracy and human rights. But what is necessary is for the democratic nations to finalise their conception of this charter and seek to implement it through their constitutions and Governmental, educational and other social institutions.

But who is to see that these Governments accept this charter? Only their peoples. When can they do this? Only when they can comprehend the need for this charter, and utilise their political power and social influence with their Governments and Parliaments. Even this becomes possible only when they are educated about the fundamental needs of humanity for Human Rights, basic enlightenmen, uncontaminated, by the influences inimical to the U.N. ideals. Hence the need for the Adult Education movement.

The Second World War yielded the F.A.O. and W.H.O., while the first World War produced the I.L.O. and both have made the civilised world realise its responsibilities towards the undeveloped, much exploited non-self-governing peoples of various continents. The ideas and ideals which permeate these new endeavours towards social justice on a world scale are the very breath for the survival of the modern world. How can there be social progress if more than half of the world's humanity is condemned to sub-human standards of food and nuitrition but how can they be all fed well and fully if the peasantry who form 70 per cent of world's population are forced to live and struggle under uneconomic conditions of work and suffer from long periods of unemployment and under-employment? Surely it must be possible to end such evil and inhuman practices of burning down the Brazilian coffee, the sinking in sea of American agricultural surpluses, the uprooting of peasant masses in Soviet Russia because of their refusal to accept uneconomic prices and the compulsory draining away of rural wealth into towns, as is being attempted by the one-sided enforcement of war time price controls.

The F.A.O. seeks to find a solution for these and such other evil forces by encouraging the agricultural producers to aim at maximum production through the adoption of the most efficient methods of production, use of land and human resources and by persuading the consumers all over the world to agree to pay remunerative prices so as to enable peasants to maintain themselves on decent standards of life. It attempts to raise the nutrition levels, salvage humanity from its present sub-human standards of food and nutrition. It seeks to get over the transitional difficulties of over production in the mechaniced areas and sub-human conditions of existence in the under-developed and poverty-ridden parts of the world by the mechanism of placing such surpluses at specially lower price-levels at the disposal

of the under-privileged sections of the under-developed nations and especially of their children and by making up the losses by levying a special charge on the resources of the whole world, through a suitable mechanism of graduating the burden of such a levy.

Some of us have had the honour of working in co-operation with Boyd Orr and Norris Dodd in working out a draft programme for such a rehabilitation of both the producers and consumers of the food products of the world. But so far the member Governments have not found it possible to give a trial for such a scheme, because they are too much enslaved to the pre-war concepts of conflicts of interests between producers and consumers, tricks of world trade and the momentum of their national antarky. How can we hope to make rapid enough progress in this essential field of raising the nutritional standards of humanity and building up healthy and well fed citizens until and unless we banish international competition and conflicts which have so far condemned most people of the world to sub-human nutritional levels and the consequent diseases and vulnerability to all other diseases? Is it not a fact that the W. H. O. can perform its functions and fullfil its excellent aims fully and satisfactorily only if the F. A. O. is made to function successfully?

The I. L. O. has done a tremendous lot of useful and humane work during the last 30 years in protecting industrial labour and ensuring decent, humane and minimum standards of employment, working conditions, wages, allowances, protection from accidents, unemployment, incidence of sickness and industrial diseases, and exploitation by middlemen and employers. The movement for the world charter of Human Rights has gained its present momentum because of this spade work carried on by the I.L.O. By universalising the noble concepts of the Right to live and the Right to work, the Right to read and write, and the Right to organise Trade Unions, the I.L.O. has paved the way to the contemporary progressive world's attitudes towards labour and dignity of manual labour. The fripatite nature of its constitution—that is, to give representation on its General Assembly and Governing Body to the respective Governments and equal representation to both employees and employers, has raised industrial labour from being the unprivileged and unrecognised industrial element into that of an honourable partner in industry, equal to the industrialists themselves. If only the same status had been vouchsafed to world's peasantry on the F. A. O. the future of the world would have become brighter and more assured.

The I. L. O. has yet to achieve many basic improvements and assure protection to world's labour. Millions of Africans and Asians are even to-day forced to work under sub-human conditions of life, at nominal or no wages and on works which are intended only to tighten their politico-economic chains. Forced labour is one of the greatest engines of organised exploitation practised by the governing class or caste or people in different parts of the world and even in this second half of this twentieth century. In India, some of us took up this matter, under the leadership of the I. L. O. and succeeded in getting it abolished to a great extent. Yet it persists in our tribal areas, and over our hills. The I. L. O. has appointed an authoritative Commission on Forced Labour. The Commission has unearthed the prevalence, magnitude and incidence of this terrible crime on the dignity of humanity in many parts and in all continents of the world. The Soviets protested against the Commission's refusal to accept as normal State function the Soviet condemnation of millions of its criminals for political or economic offences to work in concentration camps and labour corps; so did the European powers protest at the castigation of their treatment meted out to their African tribes on their industrial and urban centres in African colonies. Nevertheless the I.L.O. and the Forced Labour Commission have bravely insisted that this blot on humanity must be removed and the dignity of a human being, as such, must be recognised and respected. By such courageous campaigns has the I. L. O. striven since 1919 for the progress of toilers.

The ECAFE has been organised to give effect to the post-war conception that the advanced and developed nations of the

world have a special duty to transfer a portion of their accumulated wealth, especially of their annual accretions of wealth to the under-developed nations and parts of the world in order to minimise the disparities in and unequal distribution of the world's goods and technical skills and equipment and thus raise the general levels of all sections of humanity. The U. N. Charter, based upon the wartime enunciation by the Allied Powers of the Four Freedoms, has set before the world the ideal of providing minimum standards of life and equipment and education of the people of all nations and in pursuance of that ideal, the ECAFE, the Marshall Aid Plan, the Colombo Plan, the T. C. A. and Point Four Programme of the U. S. A. have come to be launched.

Yet the progress that has so far been achieved is so insignificant, because the practical contribution that the developed nations are willing to make is so inadequate and grudging. Why? Because the peoples of the developed nations have not come to recognise the vital necessity of making their contributions in these directions as a means of insuring themselves from world war. Because the peoples of the undeveloped countries have not realised their need to press their claims on the developed portion of the world for adequate assistance. To visualise noble ideals, progressive aims and to establish great institutions are in themselves good achievements but to see that they gain sufficient momentum, politico-social drive and significance and achieve rapid human progress, enlightened public opinion is most essential. To achieve such a basic pre-requisite, the Adult Education movement is needed.

The cause of world peace is specially dear to us in India because our National Father has lived and died for the peaceful solution of all conflicts and peaceful attainment of human happiness. It is also most precious to us because we need peaceful conditions in and around India to achieve the progress and happiness of our people. Our people are one of the poorest and most under-nourished and under-developed sections of the world's masses.

At long last we have launched upon the Five Year Plan and we need have to implement two such Five Year Plans with three to four times the resources, before we can hope to reach the minimum standards of human welfare, attained so long ago by so many of the Western nations.

We have therefore realised the need for world peace as a condition precedent for our progress; hence our determination not to be involved in the International Rivalries of this Atomic Age.

We have enshrined in our constitution the directive principles in the hope that as a people and as a society we will march ahead, through the aid of our Welfare State, towards their fulfilment. We have placed before ourselves the ideals of social justice and human progress to be attained through creating social conditions conducive to make it possible for our masses to achieve and enjoy their fundamental rights. How can we achieve success in these directions unless the educationists also play their role? How can our Adult Education movement play this role unless it realises and preaches what has been so aptly said by the Secretary-General of the U.N.O. that "our work for peace must begin within the private world of each one of us"? To build a world of justice, we must be just. And how can we fight for liberty if we are not free in our own minds? Let us also ask ourselves the question, how can our people be free in their minds unless they are enlightened by the Adult Education Movement to the realisation of the significance of our ideals of Welfare State, our directive principles, our standards of Fundamental Rights of human beings and our conception and need for world peace and social justice? It is to pursue such a high ideal with all its poignant urgency that our movement calls for volunteers and enthusiasts from every cadre of our educated youths.

Such is the noble and vast perspective for our movement. It is the basic foundation and accompaniment of all progressive movements, and of all dynamic moves that can be made by all parties and countries. Let there be no misconception that to

attempt to spread these great ideals and progressive concepts is to lend any special support to any one political party or class or caste or nation. These are ideals and concepts of the U.N.O. and its Associate World Organisations, established by all the Governments, as being the greatest measure of agreement as between themselves and in the light of the public opinion that took shape under the stress and in the wake of the challenge of the second world war.

I am convinced that the Adult Education Movement has to shoulder its responsibility to popularise these ideals and concepts and prepare world's humanity to comprehend, embrace and implement these basic faiths of this century and thus ensure the progress, and peace and unity of all peoples and hemispheric nations. It is this great and noble task that we, who are devoted to this movement, whatever may be our other responsibilities and activities, have to fulfil through our endeavours. Let everyone who is working in a rural library in howsoever a remote village, or who is conducting a literacy campaign among the adults of a hill or a valley, or who is publishing a small pamphlet spreading any of these ideals or any of its facets or who is organising a Radio Forum or a Debate or symposium or a study circle or a workers or peasants or artisans summer or winter or week-end study classes remember that by his labours, this great world movement of enlightenment and peace and progress of humanity at large is being promoted. It is in this consciousness that I feel proud of and grateful to every one of our fellow workers in the Adult Education movement in this and all other countries for their indelible and everlasting service to the great cause of human progress.

In a sense, this conception of Adult Education movement is spiritual in its inspiration. That is why the Adult Education Society of England was started a century ago by religious minded enthusiasts. Dr. Mansfield organised the Workers Educational Association more than forty years ago because he realised the spiritual character of this movement. I was brought into its vortex in 1922 because I realised, while studying at Oxford that English democracy could not achieve the desired progress because their workers were not properly educated and enlightened and did not realise the value of their Parliamentary rights and responsibilities. My practical experience of the Andhra Rural Library Movement during 1917–20 convinced me of its capacity to awaken the illiterate masses of our villages to their socio-political rights and the demands of their times. It was because of my appreciation of the services rendered by the Andhra Publications through the Vignana Mandali under the editorship of Sri G. Harisarvothama Rau, the doyen of the South Indian Adult Education Association, I have undertaken to write and publish a number of popular brochures from 1923 onwards on the social movements and ideals and experiments that were then influencing the Western Nations. By 1934 I was able to assure myself of the co-operation of a number of Andhra intellectuals, including G. Harisarvothama Rau, M. Bapi Needu, Nyapati Narayana Rao, Garimella Satyanarayana, Unnava, Swami Shiva Sankar, N. Satyanarayana, Kasinadhuni Nageswara Rao, Deshabhakta and therefore Rama-Needu Adult Education came to be inaugurated by Mahatma Gandhi in December 1933 and the Indian Peasant Institute was started in April 1934. From that time onwards I have been devoting from six to 10 weeks every year specially for the propagation of this Adult Education movement by training batches of youths, most of whom hailed from peasant Harijan and other rural homes and spreading the basic principles of Welfare Economics and Social Democracy and by conducting a follow-up programme to instal these trained youths in rural centres and social institutions for carrying on social and educational work.

It was in 1937 that some of us gathered in Delhi in the first All India Adult Education Conference and founded the Indian Adult Education Society. It is interesting to note that Sri B. Shiva Rao, who has come to play such a great role in the Trusteeship Council and the Committee for the Non-Self Governing countries, functioning under the U. N. auspices, Aruna who is a leading light in Indian politics, Richardson, an Oxonian and a product of

British Adult Education Society, Chet Singh, an Oxonian Indian Christian and Dr. Basu, the present Director of Indian Institute of Education were also my colleagues on its executive. I am grateful to the South Indian Adult Education Association for having expressed its appreciation of my services to this cause in its very first Conference held in 1938 under the presidentship of that doughty champion of our cause Sri Roche Victoria who later came to be a post–Swaraj Minister in Madras State.

Both the All India Society and this South Indian Association have done much useful work, especially by way of publishing their journals, preparing and popularising the literacy charts prepared by Sri G. Harisarvothama Rau, by publishing a number of text-books specially suited for adults and by holding Adult Education Exhibitions. The services rendered to this movement by the pathfinding efforts of the Baroda and Mysore States and the purely unofficial efforts made by the Andhra (Rural) Llibrary Association under the leadership of Sri Ayyanki, G. Harisarvothama Rau and Paturi Nagabhushanam and by the Andhra Adult Education Society founded by the late Sanivarapu Subbarao, in 1935 and its publication in English "The Indian Adult Education Movement" are memorable. I wish to pay my tribute, from this chair, to all the selfless workers and leaders who have rendered such invaluable services to this great cause of Saraswathi and I trust that their fine example will continue to inspire more and more of our youths and educationists to place their services at the lotus feet of Saraswati.

Let us not forget to pay our tribute to all our ancients who have been catering from the Vedic times through the Eras of Buddha, Tiruvalluvar, Basava, Ramanuja, Avvayyar, Vemana, Sumati, Veeresalingam, Bharati to the Adult Educational needs of our masses. We owe to them much of our best adult educational equipment and it is because of the sound foundations laid by them, such as the Kalakshepams, Recitals by Ballad Singers and Bards, that our so-called illiterate masses have come to possess even this much of worldly knowledge, didactic capacity, moral stamina and spiritual enlightenment.

At the same time it is necessary for us, in this age of Adult Franchise, Democratic Rights and Organised Efforts in every sphere of life and large scale circulations of capitalist owned Daily Press, to make institutional propagation of this Adult Education movement. Hence our welcome to these Adult Education Associations in every linguistic area and their federal groupings through such as this South Indian Adult Education Association.

It is now the duty of the Governments of Madras, Andhra, Hyderabad and Travancore Cochin States to take a hand in promoting this movement. They can and ought to give financial and other assistance to this Association and its regional branches. The All India Radio can promote this movement by instituting Adult Education Radio Forums and publishing scripts for such Radio discussions and popularising the various campaigns for the spread of the social ideals embodied in the Indian constitution and the U.N. Charter. The Union and State Governments ought to give special encouragement to the Rural Library Movement, they should publish a series of useful, interesting books in popular styles on various subjects and in all the regional languages and sell them at cheap prices. It is necessary that a small committee of experts should be appointed to study the ways and means by which the Union and State Governments and the various non-official agencies, including Adult Education Associations, Teachers Guilds and University Anthorities, Students and youth organisations can co-operate with each other and thus achieve the abolition of illiteracy in the next ten years and raise the levels of socio-political enlightenment of the masses.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS

The second day's session of the Ninth South Indian Adult Education Conference was devoted to general discussion, reading of reports, adoption of the revised constitution of the South Indian Adult Education Association, and passing of Resolutions. The President, Professor N. G. Ranga, M.P., was in the chair.

Sri T. R. Deenadayal, District Educational Officer, Chittoor, opening the general discussion, suggested a research organisation for Adult Education. He said: Statistics should be collected and a co-ordinating agency set up to finalise schemes and to suggest how the energy of all Government Departments could be harnessed for the purpose. Adult Education work should be handed over to the Firka Development Department. The syllabus for Adult Education was framed thirteen years ago and it was highly necessary that a committee should be set up by the Conference to scrutinise the syllabus and modify it according to the presentday needs.

Referring to what Sri S. Airavatham had stated in his welcome speech, Sri Deenadayal said it was not correct to say that officials were guided mostly by the files and staggered by the magnitude of the problem of adult illiteracy. After all files were records of experience of every phase of a problem. Officers came into close contact with the people, and derived from such contact considerable knowledge of the conditions of life of the people

ORGANISING SECRETARY'S REPORT

Sri T.J.R. Gopal, Organising Secretary, S.I.A.E.A., then presented the following report:—

In accordance with established practice, it is my responsibility to give, and so I am giving, a brief account of the work done and progress achieved by the South Indian Adult Education Association which, as you are aware, represents the un-official wing of the Adult Social Education Movement in South India comprising four language regions as well as four States. We, Adult Educationists, are quite at home here at Tirupati, the separation and establishment of an Andhra State having only tended to strengthen our solidarity.

This is the first South Indian Adult Education Conference to be held in the newly created Andhra State, and it augurs well for our movement that we are meeting at Tirupati to which many an afflicted person comes crying for comfort and from which many an afflicted person derives solace and returns with peace of mind restored. What applies to individuals applies with equal force to institutions and organisations. Fear lurks in certain minds—all though personally I have no such fear, indeed there is no room in my composition for any kind of fear—that the process of formation of States on the basis of language culture, which has just begun with the establishment of an Andhra State and which is not unlikely to fulfil itself much more quickly than some people imagine, may disintegrate our South Indian Social Adult Education Movement." My prayer is, may the Lord of Tirumalai help us avert such a catastrophe. We Adult Educationists have to be strong optimists. We are waging war against adult mass ignorance and adult mass illiteracy, a more formidable enemy than even political and economic domination, with its tentacles spread all over the world. The Adult Social Education Movement is, and should develop into, an All-India Movement. Let us by all means in our power and notwithstanding many discouragements and rebuffs maintain at least the solidarity of the South Indian Adult Social Education Movement. May the Lord of Tirumalai bless our effort with success.

KOZHIKODE CONFERENCE

My story begins with the Eighth South Indian Adult Education Conference held at Kozhikode on 18th and 19th May 1952 with Sri L. M. Pylee M.A., B.L., a former Education Minister of Travancore State and now Principal of St. Albert's College, Ernakulam, as its President. A large number of Delegates from all parts of the then composite State of Madras, including those deputed by Local Bodies, were present and took part in discussions. A special session for women was also held. Messages wishing the Conference all success were received from Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Education Minister of India, Shri Sri Prakasa, the Governor of Madras, and others.

Dr. M V. Krishna Rao, Education Minister, Madras State, who was to have inaugurated the Conference but could not fulfil the engagement, sent a message giving a very encouraging assessment of the movement in words which are worth quoting and worth remembering. He said:

"Increasing emphasis has to be laid on the expansion of Adult Education if our democratic State and hard-won freedom are to be preserved and maintained. There is no conflict between the urgent need for the expansion of Elementary Education and Adult Education, as it is incorrectly surmised by some people. You are all aware that no mere official agency or Departmental

activity can do justice to this cause. This movement for Adult Education can become a national movement only if there is full co-operation between the enlightened citizens and the popular Governments. It requires hundreds and thousands of patriotic workers with missionary zeal to prosecute this movement. We, the educated, especially those who have taken to teaching as their vocation, and the students who are enjoying the benefits of higher education in this State at the expense of the illiterate and ignorant people in our country, owe a heavy debt to them, which has to be redeemed without any delay."

Dr. Krishna Rao gave the assurance that the State Government would take its legitimate share and "offer its co-operation to those patriotic workers who are guiding the movement of Adult Education."

The Conference adopted a number of momentous resolutions requesting the Government, among other things, "to create a separate Department of Adult Education at the Secretariat level with a strong and predominantly non-official body to advise and guide the Department, with initiative vested in it." The office-bearers and members of the Executive Committee of the South Indian Adult Education Association for the ensuing term were elected, besides a General Council which was created for the first time under a constitution revised and formally adopted for the purpose. It is my duty to state the facts in this connection. On account of various circumstances the revised draft constitution did not receive due attention before it was passed by the Conference. Subsequently, and in actual working, the revised constitution has revealed a few flaws. After all, mistakes are meant to be corrected. We have taken the necessary steps for the purpose. At a meeting of the Executive Committee of our Association a Sub-Committee was formed and entrusted with the work of preparing a draft re-casting the constitution. The Sub-Committee has produced the draft which will be placed before the Subjects Committee and then before the Conference for approval and adoption. I appeal to one and all of you, my leaders and co-workers, to help in giving the right shape to the constitution. Ours is a dynamic nation-building movement. An organisation conducting such a movement must have an effective and fairly fool-proof constitution.

DEPUTATION TO EDUCATION MINISTER

A deputation from the Association, consisting of its chief office-bearers and led by Sri G. Harisarvothama Rau, Chairman of the Executive Committee, waited on Dr. M.V. Krishna Rau, Minister for Education, Madras State, on 28th July 1952 and presented to him the Kozhikode Conference resolutions, with due explanation. The need for creating at the Secretariat level a new Department for Adult Education and for setting up an Advisory Council with adequate powers and so as to give due attention to the un-official wing of the Adult Education movement was urged. Promising to give his best consideration to the proposal, the Minister said he would try to bring about co-ordination between the various parts of the Governmental machinery with reference to Adult Education effort. Sri K. M. Unnithan, I.C.S., the then Education Secretary to Government, was present throughout and took part in the discussion. Along with the resolutions a memorandum prepared by Sri Harisarvothama Rau was presented to the Minister. Stressing the need for arousing popular enthusiasm, the memorandum pleaded for substantial State assistance to non-official organisations working in the field and for an annual grant of Rs. 3,600 for the South Indian Adult Education Association to enable it to organise different branches of activity. The memorandum further urged that "the Governmental side of the Adult Education business should be so organised as to make all the development Departments of the Government, the Local Bodies and non-official organisations feel that they are real sharers in the endeavour."

THE THIRD SOUTH INDIAN ADULT EDUCATION WEEK

A meeting of representatives of organisations interested in and devoted to Adult Education work was held on 23rd August 1952, and a Central Committee was constituted with Dr. M. V. Krishna Rao, Minister for Education, Madras State, as President, and Mr. J. L. P. Roche Victoria as General Secretary cum Treasurer, to undertake the necessary preparations for

celebrating the Third South Indian Adult Education Week. The South Indian Adult Education Association, the chief of the sponsoring bodies, issued a circular on 10th October 1952 explaining the purpose of, and outlining the general programme for, the Week celebrations and appealing for public co-operation and support.

As President of the Central Committee Dr. M. V. Krishna Rao issued a statement in the course of which he said:

"As in many other fields of constructive endeavour, South India has done good pioneering work during the past twelve years also in the sphere of Adult Education. The South Indian Adult Education Association has led the drive for Adult Literacy on a well planned basis. The First and the Second South Indian Adult Education Weeks organised by and celebrated under the auspices of the Association brought about widespread awakening among the people, a live sense of social responsibility among the educated classes and an intense desire for self-education among the masses."

Appealing for public support the Minister for Education said:

"An item of the Week would be collection of money for the State Adult Education Fund by sale of flags and tickets. Adequate funds are needed for expanding the activities of the Association. What was collected during the First and the Second South Indian Adult Education Weeks has helped to start a number of Adult Education Centres and keep them going. Generally speaking, these Centres have been doing some good work and are certainly capable of doing something better. With more money, the existing Centres could do better work and new Centres could be opened in places where the atmosphere is congenial and there is scope for real work. We appeal to all Adult Education enthusiasts to organise sales on a large and wide scale and help this great cause."

A brochure was issued by the Association giving full information and the detailed programme for each day of the Week to be followed in all places, urban and rural, with modifications warranted by local conditions and requirements.

The Government of Madras issued a circular through the Education Department, of which the following is the operative part:

"The Government desire that the Collectors of all Districts and Heads of all Departments should make the celebration of the Week a success. They are requested to instruct their subordinate officers to render all the help necessary in this matter. Collectors of Districts are requested to form District Committees in Districts where they have not been so formed, and re-organise them in Districts where they have been organised but are not working properly. District Heads of all Departments may be included as members in the Committee. Taluk, Firka and Village Committees may be formed within a District with prominent Departmental officers and the leading non-officials as members. Collectors of Districts may also arrange for holding public meetings in as many places as possible and to give wide publicity to the Week celebrations. The Director of Public Instruction is requested to instruct District Educational Officers and other local education officers to give all the required information in regard to the Adult Education Centres and the Committees formed by them and also to issue instructions to all schools to render all assistance in the celebration of the Week."

The Week was duly celebrated from the 8th to 12th November 1952. Encouraging messages were received from India's Education Minister, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Shri Sri Prakasa, Governor of Madras, the late Dr. R. K. Shanmukham Chetty, who was then Vice-Chancellor of the Annamalai University, Dr. Amarnatha Jha, President of the Indian Adult Education Association, Delhi, and others. The Minister for Education, Madras State, Dr. M. V. Krishna Rao, inaugurated the Week in Madras City at a mass gathering in a pandal erected for the purpose in Swatantranagar, a colony of sanitary employees of the Corporation of Madras, where the South Indian Adult Education

Association has been developing a Model Community Centre on a Co-operative basis. Mrs. T. Nallamuthu Ramamurthi presiding, a conference of women teachers and workers devoted to Adult Education was held and addressed by speakers stressing the especial need for literacy among women. Under the auspices of the Madras Students Council, a Students Rally was held and addressed by Dr. B. V. Narayanaswami Naidu, Sri T. Chengalvaroyan, the then Mayor of Madras, presiding. Similarly, Collectors, District heads of Departments, Educational Officers, and prominent non-officials, teachers and students playing their due part, the Week was celebrated with great enthusiasm and sustained interest at hundreds of centres, urban and rural.

Heaps of reports of the Week celebrations were received in the Association office. All the reports were appropriately and neatly summarised by our Publicity Secretary, Sri S. Airavatham, with the skill and vision of a seasoned journalist and accomplished writer which he is, and published in the monthly official journal of our Association, the *Adult Education Review*.

SECOND SOUTH INDIAN (REGIONAL) SEMINAR ON ADULT EDUCATION

A Second Regional South Indian Seminar on Adult Education was planned right from the Kozhikode Conference in May 1952. Office-bearers as well as members of a Working Committee for the Seminar were elected at the Conference itself, and St. Albert's College, Ernakulam, was fixed as venue for the Seminar.

National and Regional Seminars on Adult Education have been held in India in pursuance of the policy enunciated by India's Education Minister, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, in his Closing Message to the UNESCO-sponsored International Seminar held in Mysore in November-December 1949. The first Regional South Indian Seminar on Adult Education was held in the Besant High School buildings, Adyar, Madras, in April 1951; and its object was to evolve Adult Literacy techniques. It was inaugurated by Professor Humayun Kabir, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Education, Government of India; and the valedictory address was delivered by Sri K. M. Unnithan, I.C.S., the then Education Secretary to the Government of Madras. Both Professor Humayun Kabir and Sri Unnithan gave the first and foremost place to literacy in the Adult Education programme. Functioning through four Language Groups, the first Seminar produced a good number of Recommendations for spreading Adult Literacy.

The object or theme of the Second Regional South Indian Seminar on Adult Education was to devise ways and means to the preparation, production and distribution of books suited to the psychology and requirements of new adult literates with a view to preventing their relapse into illiteracy and equipping them for self-education and citizenship responsibility. Sri G. Harisarvothama Rau, one of the three Joint Directors of the Seminar, issued a Draft Working Paper explaining the theme in vivid detail and giving guidance to prospective authors of neo-literature. The South Indian Adult Education Co-operative Publishing Society, Limited, sponsored a prize competition scheme with a view to encouraging authors and securing the support of patrons, and gave a list of subjects of practical, work-a-day interest to adults, for the guidance for authors.

The Second Seminar was duly held in St. Albert's College, Ernakulam, from 21st to 26th April 1953. His Highness the Rajpramukh of Travancore-Cochin State, inaugurated the Seminar. The Most Rev. Fr. Mgr. Joseph Vaippichery, as Chairman of the Reception Committee, welcomed H. E. the Rajpramukh, the Delegates and Observers, and others. Sri L. M. Pylee, Director, and Sri G. Harisarvothama Rau, Joint Director, explained the purpose of the Seminar. Committees were elected and Language Groups formed. The questions of preparation of materials for books from folk songs and folk drama and the epics of India and from foreign sources, production and distribution were discussed threadbare by the Language Groups and definite recommendations formulated. Sri G. Harisarvothama Rau presided over all the meetings and got the Seminar through. The Ministry of Education, Government of India, was represented at the Seminar by Dr. Haggartey who also delivered a lecture at the Seminar on the role of Adult Education in the development of democracy. Throughout the Seminar session, a Bulletin was issued every morning by our Publicity Secretary, Sri S. Airavatham,

containing the proceedings of the previous day.

OTHER EVENTS

I have finished with the major events of the period under report. Let me now deal with minor events which are no less important. On 7—5—1952 an appeal was addressed by me to Sri C. Rajagopalachari, Chief Minister of Madras, requesting him to give impetus to the Adult Education movement by requesting Collectors to carry out G. O. No. 2180 Education, dated 3rd May 1950, wherein the Government of Madras declared that liquidation of illiteracy must be the concern of the whole administration in all its Departments and not the duty of the Officers of the Education Department alone. I pointed out that Prohibition and Adult Education are closely allied, that released from the drink octopus the adult would take to education with avidity and equip himself for citizenship responsibility, and that all the other Districts may be asked to follow the lead given by South Arcot District. A reply was received from Sri K M Unnithan, I.C.S, Education Secretary, stating that Government would issue orders reiterating the instructions in the G.O. regarding the need for officials of all Departments frequently visiting Adult Education Schools and giving useful talks there.

A Conference convened by the Director of Public Instruction to consider the new Tamil Primer published at the instance of Dr. Frank C. Laubach as also the question of follow up literature was held in Government Arts College, Madras, from the 21st to 27th November 1952. Dr. Laubach himself presided. Our Association was represented at the Conference by Sri G. Harisarvothama Rau, Sri S. Airavatham, Sri P. S. Krishnaswamy and myself. Although the Tamil Primer did not commend itself to those assembled the consensus of opinion was that the old chart standing in the name of Dr. Laubach and the old Primer standing in the name of Sri T.J.R. Gopal, that is, myself, should stand.

Handsome tribute was paid to Adult Literacy workers in South India by Mrs. Fred B. Fisher, Administrator, Allahabad Adult Literacy Centre, in the course of an exchange of ideas between her and representatives of the South Indian Adult Education Association when a party was given to meet her in the Catholic Centre, Madras, on 3rd March 1953. She said that it was necessary for those engaged in fundamental social service to cultivate not only sympathy but also the capacity which she described by the word *empathy*, to put themselves in the place of the unfortunates for whose betterment all social service effort was meant. Sri K. S. Ramaswami Sastriar, Mrs. Nallamuthu Ramamurthy and Mr. Roche-Victoria took part in the discussion. Then and there a Sub-Committee was formed to take steps to start an Adult Literacy Training Centre in Madras. The Sub-Committee met on 17th March 1953 and decided to name the centre as "The South Indian Adult Education Training Centre" Sri G. Harisarvothama Rau was elected Director and myself as Secretary. Mrs. Nallamuthu Ramamurthi was requested and authorised to start one Adult Literacy Training Centre for Women. The Sub-Committee met again on 25th June 1953 and resolved to inaugurate a Training Centre in Madras City, as soon as possible, to locate it in a central place, and hold classes for trainees for one hour and a half in the evenings for five days in a week, the entire course lasting for three months. Sri A. G. Vilva Roy was requested to prepare the syllabus for the Training Course.

As you are aware, our Association has been developing a Model Community Centre on Co-operative lines in Swatantarnagar, Krishnampet, Madras, which is a colony of a class of sanitary workers employed by the Corporation of Madras with a common language and way of life and with a community of interests in other respects. The aim of the Association is to create a multi-purpose Community Centre which will tackle the problem of adult illiteracy at the very root. Professor Hamayur Kabir, Additional Secretary to to Ministry of Education, Government of India, laid the foundation stone of the Community Centre on 28th July 1953. He described the centre as the first of its kind in India and paid a tribute to the Association for evoking in the inmates of the Colony a desire to lift themselves up socially and otherwise through the Co-operative method. Eighteen grounds have been acquired from the Corporation by a Co operative Site Society formed for the purpose. We are paving the way for the construction of houses.

The Night High School for Adults, which was started by the Association in Peram-

bur, Madras, has produced encouraging results during the period under report.

The Association was honoured when Sri G. Harisarvothama Rau was elected Director of the National Seminar on Adult Education which was held recently near Patna. He has also been enlisted for important work by the UNESCO which is now keeping him busy at Delhi.

The UNESCO authorities have accepted the recommendation of the Association and selected Sri C. R. Paramesh, B.A., (Hons.) for a course of training in fundamental education.

It is but meet that on this occasion I should acknowledge the great help I have always received from elders like Sri K. S. Ramaswami Sastri, Sri G. Harisarvothama Rau and Mr. J. L. P. Roche-Victoria.

The Association has yet much work to do. I hope it will grow from strength to strength.

Sri B. Satyanarayana, Divisional Officer, Adult Education Council, Mysore, read a paper on Adult Education work in Mysore State. He said that the State Government contributed to the tune of Rs. 5 lakhs and they raised one lakh of rupees by way of contributions from several sources and were maintaining in all 2154 Rural Libraries and Reading Rooms.

Sri K. M. Radhakrishnan, Member of the Executive Committee, read a paper on ways and means for improving Adult Education.

Sri P. Nagabushanam said that the Library movement in Andhradesa was not receiving adequate support from the State.

Professor Ranga suggested that representatives from Andhra, Kanara, Malabar and Tamil Nad should be invited to such Conferences to study and understand the problems of each other and seek remedies for difficulties experienced in the course of their work.

REVISED CONSTITUTION ADOPTED

The revised draft of the Constitution of the South Indian Adult Education Association was then taken up. It was read out clause by clause, put to vote after discussion and adopted as amended.

The following is the revised draft of the Constitution of the South Indian Adult Education Association, Madras, prepared by the Sub-committee appointed for the purpose by the Executive Committee and consisting of Sri K. S. Ramaswami Sastri, Sri S. Airavatham, Sri P.S. Krishnaswami, Sri P. V. Veeraraghavan and Sri T. J. R. Gopal.

Name :—The Association shall be called "THE SOUTH INDIAN ADULT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION, MADRAS."

Place, address and area of operation :—The headquarters and offices of the Association shall be situated in the City of Madras, and its area of operation shall be South India comprising Hyderabad, Andhra, Mysore, Travancore-Cochin, Coorg and Madras States.

Aims and objects :—(1) The Association shall devote itself to Adult Social Education in all its phases and aspects, giving the first and foremost place for the next five years to Adult Literacy which is the *sine qua non* of all development and progress in Social Education.

(2) The Association shall spread the aims and ideals of the Indian Constitution and the U. N. O.

(3) The Association shall carry on propaganda for Adult Social Education by holding Conferences and Seminars, by promoting exhibitions and Adult Literacy Drives in compact areas, by publishing journals and leaflets, and by celebrating an Adult Education Week every year.

(4) The Association shall seek and enlist the co-operation of all agencies, Governmental and other, which are in a position to help in developing Adult Social Education effort.

(5) The Association shall do everything necessary to bring into existence a net work of Model Community Centres at the rate of at least one for each district, with a view to mobilising public support and promoting local community effort on a Co-operative basis towards the achievement of a full and prosperous life of the people.

(6) The Association shall devote itself to evolving Adult Literacy techniques and to preparation, production and distribution of popular and progressive literature in the various regional languages of South India.

(7) The Association shall have a network of branch committees on the District level, each district Committee having Taluk Committees under its jurisdiction, and such other Committees at lower levels as are found possible ; and

(8) The Association shall by means of affiliation establish contact and maintain continued relationship with Students and

Youth Organisations, and Women's Welfare Associations and Social Service Leagues.

Membership :—The membership of the Association shall consist of four categories: ordinary, worker, life and institution. The rates of the annual subscription are Rs. 5 for ordinary and Rs. 3 for worker members, Rs. 100 for life member and Rs. 10 for institution members. The journals and leaflets published by the Association shall be supplied free of cost to every category of members. The term of membership shall begin with January and end with December of every year. Those who come to be enlisted as members in the course of a year shall pay for the full term. The Executive Committee shall decide every application for membership.

The Executive Committee:—The Executive Committee of the Association shall be elected at the General Conference and shall hold office until a fresh Committee is elected. Only members of the Association can be elected members of the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee shall consist of President, Chairman of the Executive Committee, seven Vice-Presidents, a Secretary General, an Organising Secretary, a Publicity Secretary, four Regional Secretaries, one for each language region, a Treasurer, and twelve members at the rate of three for each language region.

The President shall fill up interim vacancies in the Executive Committee in consultation with the Chairman of the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee shall decide every detail, direct and control the administration of the affairs of the Association in pursuance of the objects of the Association and in implementation of the resolutions adopted by the General Conference from time to time. It shall meet ordinarily once in three months at the headquarters office in Madras City or at any other place previously decided upon.

The President shall convene an emergency or extraordinary meeting of the Executive Committee either in his discretion, in consultation with the Chairman, or on receipt of a requisition signed by at least five members of the Committee.

The President :—The President shall be the head of the Association with full power to direct, control and regulate the work of the Association in all fields, in the matter of running its office and administering its funds.

The Chairman :—The Chairman of the Executive Committee shall wield and exercise all the powers and authority as derived from, and on behalf of, the President: he shall preside over the meetings of the Executive Committee and carry out the aims of the Association in all possible ways.

The Vice-Presidents shall perform such functions as may be delegated to them by the President. In the absence of the President or the Chairman of the Executive Committee, one of the Vice-Presidents shall preside over meetings of the Committee and other functions.

The Secretary General shall be the Executive Officer of the Association, and administer the affairs of the Association with the approval and in accordance with the directions and the previous sanction of the Executive Committee. He shall refer every matter to the Executive Committee and obtain its previous sanction by means of a circular. He shall by circular obtain the approval or ratification of the Executive Committee for every action he takes in his discretion. He shall carry on the correspondence of the Association and sign all letters. He shall prepare the budget in consultation with the Treasurer of the Association and present it to the Executive Committee for approval and sanction.

He shall publish a resume of the work done in every quarter as well as a detailed monthly statement of accounts in the official journal of the Association, the *Adult Education Review*.

The Organising Secretary shall be in charge of preparations for holding General, Special and Regional Conferences and Seminars and Exhibitions and maintain active relationship between the Association and the District Committees and affiliated bodies. He shall maintain his part of the correspondence and sign letters, but always in consultation with and concurrence of the Secretary-General.

The Publicity Secretary shall conduct the monthly journal of the Association generally under the guidance of its Editor, maintain the minutes of the meetings of Executive Committee, prepare the reports of all Conferences and Seminars conducted by the Association, draft circulars and important letters. He shall maintain his part of the correspondence and sign letters.

The Treasurer shall maintain the accounts of the Association with proper vouchers for every detail of expenditure.

Regional Secretaries shall do all that is necessary to intensify and strengthen Adult Social Education effort in their respective regions, acting always in co-operation with District and other Committees and affiliated bodies and giving their co-operation to the Organising Secretary.

General Body :—All the members of the organisation and those who are elected as Delegates attending the General Conference shall constitute the General Body of the Association. The General Body shall elect the Executive Committee of the Association and lay down the policy by means of resolutions and formulate the programme of the Association for the ensuing term.

The General Session shall be held once in every two years.

The tenure of Office of the Executive, including office-bearers, shall also be two years.

Revision of Constitution can be effected only at and by the General Conference, after giving due publicity to the proposed amendments.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED

Resolutions were then taken up, read out one by one from the chair, put to vote and carried.

The Resolutions read :

1. This Conference places on record its deep sense of sorrow at the demise of Janab Shafique-ur-Rehman, Sri N. Gopalaswamy Aiyangar, Dr. R. K. Shanmukham Chetty, Sri N. Halasyam and Ganmella Satyanarayana and its gratitude for the services they had rendered to the Adult Education cause.

2. This Conference appreciates the Circular issued by the Government of Madras in connection with the Third South Indian Adult Education Week, wherein the Collectors have been requested to take steps to constitute District Adult Education Committees where such Committees do not exist and to strengthen the existing District Adult Education Committees.

3. This Conference requests the Collectors to take steps to strengthen the existing, and start fresh, District Adult Education Committees including representatives of the Local Library Authority, Teachers Organisations, Students Unions, and Women's Organisations, besides the District Heads of Departments.

4. This Conference requests the Government to take the necessary legislative action (by amending the Factories Act), for instance) to make it obligatory on all employers to open Social Education Centres in order to spread literacy among their employees, among other things, and appeals to the employers to encourage the employees who pick up literacy in a suitable manner, and while recruiting new hands, to give due consideration to applicants who have become literate by attending Adult Education Centres and obtained Literacy Certificates.

5. Realising the need for co-ordinating the activities of the Library Authorities and the Adult Education Committees, which are at present working in water-tight compartments, this Conference requests the State Governments and the concerned District authorities to take suitable steps to help these two sister organisations to pool their experiences and supplement each other's work by holding joint meetings at least once every six months.

6. This Conference requests the concerned State Governments to appoint Committees to study the working of the Adult Educational institutions and the financial and other resources now available to them and the syllabuses so far adopted, and to suggest ways and means for improving the efficiency of the present system and for gaining greater co-operation from the general public, especially from the educational authorities, Local Boards, and students and for augmenting the resources of this movement in funds and in workers.

7. This Conference pays its tribute to the students in all the South Indian States and their organisations for the good work that they have been carrying on during the last ten years in spreading literacy. But this Conference has noticed a tendency to their sag in the tempo of their campaign for the spread of Social Education, and therefore wishes to warn them that unless they persevere in an enthusiastic, dynamic and organised manner in their efforts to spread enlightenment among our adults, India cannot hope to root out illiteracy and raise the cultural level of her masses. This Conference therefore appeals to our youths, students and teachers and their organisations to come forward and enrol themselves as volunteers and workers in the Adult

Education movements, to form local units to spread literacy, organise night schools, week end study classes, recitals and kalakshepams, and report the progress of their activities to this Association.

8. This Conference is convinced that one of the best means to promote the Adult Education movement and to enable our youth to gain a minimum degree of love for and proficiency in Social Education and Social work is to utilise a part of the holiday-time of our students in Colleges for Adult Education work, such a method having the advantage of not involving additional expenditure for the Government or the the Educational authorities or for parents, since the students services are to be utilised while they are in the College and only during their holidays during the terms. Therefore this Conference requests the State Governments and Universities to insist that every student of Colleges shall puts in half a day work for every fortnight of the term in Adult Education activities organised by the School or College or the local Adult Education Committee, as a preliminary qualification for being permitted to sit for the annual examination and that no student will be promoted unless he completes at least two full days service in Adult Education out of every three days.

9. This Conference places on record its appreciation of the initiative taken by the Mysore State Adult Education Council, the South Indian Adult Education Co-operative Publishing Society Ltd., and the Andhra Library Association in publishing not only a large number of text books for the special use of adults but also a number of standard books of general literature at low prices. This Conference requests the State Governments to institute a scheme for publishing in popular and attractive form either in full or in abridged editions as many standard works of literature and on other subjects of interest to adults and sell them at cheap prices.

10. This Conference requests the State Governments to invite poets and social workers to compose songs, poems, ballads and inspiring sayings to popularise the advantages of Adult Education as the means for enlightening our masses about the democratic objectives and ideals underlying the Constitution of India and also of the United Nations Organisation and its associate organisations; then issue prizes for the best contributions and edit and publish them as annual contributions to this cause and sell them at cheap prices and supply copies of the same free of cost to teachers and social workers engaged in Adult Education work.

11. This Conference requests the Information and Broadcasting Ministry of the Indian Union Government to organise the Adult Education Radio Forum in all the regional languages, to constitute committees at State levels including representatives of the Education, Public Information and Agricultural and Cottage Industries Departments of the State Governments concerned and of the Adult Education Associations and Library Authorities and Local Boards and Teachers' Associations, students and youths and women organisations and to organise interesting and instructive broadcasts as well as Seminars and discussions once every week to be relayed from every one of their regional Radio stations and also to prepare scripts on the subjects to be covered and distribute them among the Forums and Adult Education Centres.

12. This Conference appreciates the initiative displayed by the Mysore Adult Education Centre and the Chittoor Kala Parishad in organising Art Exhibitions, Festivals of Folk Arts, Bhajanas and games, and exhorts the District Library Authorities, the Adult Education Committees and teachers and lecturers to organise such annual Exhibitions in as many places as possible and appeals to the Governments and the public to give every possible encouragement to the exhibitors and participants in such displays by issuing prizes and titles and other signs of appreciation. The order and texts of such titles, prizes and certificates may be prepared by the South Indian Adult Education Association for adoption and distribution by the concerned local Adult Education Committees or Educational authorities and to be awarded by the local Committees or Judges.

13. This Conference requests the South Indian Adult Educations Association to draw up a plan for Social Education work for all the States on the lines of the work successfully carried out in Mysore State, and (if necessary) a Committee may be constituted for the purpose to secure the co-operation and support of the State Governments concerned.

14. This Conference requests the Governments of Madras and Andhra to instruct the District Boards and Municipal Comissioners to pay the salary and allowance due to the Adult Night School teachers regularly, promptly and without delay.

15. This Conference requests the Government to permit Municipalities and District Boards to contribute out of their funds up to an annual limit of Rs. 50 and Rs. 200 to give refreshments and tea occasionally to the adults studying in the night schools under their management.

16. This Conference requests District Boards to send for training all the persons who are employed in Elementary Schools under their management and who are selected by the District Educational Officer for training in the School for training Adult School teachers, and to discontinue the practice of sending some of them and asking the others to take leave and go at their own expense.

17. This Conference urges the authorities concerned to effect the following improvements: (1) the present practice of teaching the trainees to use and repair petromax lamps be given up since no petromax lamps are supplied to adult night schools; (2) the practice of laboriously preparing Adult Education charts involving two hours work a day be given up since the charts can be printed, and are seldom being used; (3) the practice of preparing slides be given up as in the adult night schools there is no magic lantern or projector. The time saved thereby may be used to impart to the trainees useful knowledge in civics and first aid and cottage industries like bee-keeping and poultry rearing so that the trainees may be of help to the adult night school students in modern ways besides merely imparting literacy. If this cannot be done the period of training can be cut down to one month so as to increase the number of trained teachers.

18. This Conference requests the State Governments to subsidise the writing of books of modern knowledge in an easy style for the new adult literates.

19. This Conference requests the Government to restart the Adult Education Training School for Women which was started and then closed down.

20. This Conference requests the Government to raise the age limit for selection for training for Higher Elementary and Secondary training to 35 in the case of the untrained teachers who work in adult night schools, as this will induce many persons to open new adult night schools and help in the campaign against illiteracy.

21. This Conference requests the Government to circularise the Municipalities and District Boards and employers of labour generally to entertain as employees only adults who have secured literacy certificates, as such a step will induce illiterate adults to seek literacy with avidity.

22. This Conference requests the Government to take steps to avoid the delay in according permission and recognition to new adult night schools by decentralising the power to grant permission and recognition and giving such power to the Deputy Inspector of Schools instead of the District Educational Officer as at present.

23. This Conference is of opinion that the Deputy Inspector of Schools should be given discretion to continue adult night schools even if there be less than ten adults in an adult night school, if proper cause is shown, and to give bonus of one rupee to the teacher for each adult made literate even if the adult be sent up for the literacy test after four months from his joining the school.

24. This Conference requests the Government to take the necessary steps to stop the practice of treating the month of April in addition to May as a vacation, as the practice has an adverse effect on Adult Education work.

25. This Conference requests the Government to cut short the tendency observable in certain districts to close down adult night schools, and to see that the tendency is reversed by the Government reviewing the work of the Local Bodies annually and by commending or condemning the work.

26. This Conference requests the Government to issue instructions through the Inspector General of Prisons to the Superintendents of all Central Jails, District Jails, and the Presidency Jail for Women to start Adult Education classes with a view to educating all the prisoners to read and write before they are discharged from jail, especially those sentenced to more than three months imprisonment, promising a month's remission to every prisoner who learns to read and write within three months.

27. This Conference requests the Government to frame the necessary syllabus for a literacy course of four months and for a continuation course of eight months to enable candidates to attain the standard efficiency within one year; to declare the one year course equivalent to the Fifth Standard and to enable each of those adults who complete the one year course and pass the test to join the Sixth standard and thus complete the E.S.L.C. course.

28. This Conference requests the Government to appoint a Special Deputy Inspector of Schools as Personal Assistant to the District Educational Officer. to be in sole charge of Adult Education in the District.

29. This Conference requests the Government to appoint Honorary Adult Education Organisers at the rate of at least one for each district on a monthly hononorium of not exceeding Rs. 100 towards meeting actual travelling expenses.

30. This Conference requests the Government to take steps to see that under G. O. No. 3180 dated 3—8—1953 to ensure visits to Adult Education centres by the Government servants of all the departments.

31. This Conference requests District Boards and Municipalities to start and run Adult Education classes in every Elementary School under their management and appoint Adult Education Supervisers to supervise their work.

32. This Conference requests Local bodies to give preference, while recruiting to last grade service, to persons who have obtained Adult Literacy Certificates.

33. This Conference requests the Major Panchayats to run at least one Adult Literacy School under their management.

34. This Conference requests the Central Government to prepare and supply Information films to the Mobile vans with a view to enabling the illiterate to understand and appreciate the benefits of Adult Education.

35. This Conference requests the Universities to institute diplomas in Adult Education and insist on each candidate for a degree working for at least three months in a village and making at least a dozen adults literate before qualifying for a degree.

36. This Conference requests the authorities concerned to equip every Adult Education Centre with a library consisting of books and other materials useful for adults and requests the State Governments to meet the necessary expenditure and appeals to the public to make gifts of books and magazines to their local schools and colleges.

37. This Conference regrets the action of the Andhra State Government in stopping the grants to the libraries for the current year and requests them to reconsider the matter and pass orders at least for the distribution of library grants from the funds of the Local Library Authority to all the recognised libraries in the State.

38. This Conference requests the UNO and the UNESCO, Indian Branches, and the Education Ministry of the Indian Union Government to place the South Indian Adult Education Association as well as its regional branches and the Andhra, Mysore, Kerala and Tamilnad Library Associations on their free post and see that all the publications of the UNESCO, are supplied to them either free of cost or at concessional rates and thus promote the spread of their ideals through the media of our Adult Educational organisations.

39. This Conference requests the State Governments to recognise the South Indian Adult Education Association and the Andhra Desa Library Association, and to authorise the Village Panchayats and other Local Bodies to become members of the aforesaid Associations and to send their delegates to their Annual Conferences and Meetings of their Executives and to purchase and also authorise the purchase of the literature published by the aforesaid organisations and thus give encouragement to their literacy and other Adult Education activities.

40. This Conference requests the Government of Madras to extend the operation of G.O.M. 2066 Dated 4-9-52 for two more years, that is, up to 2-9-55.

Note:—The Adult Literacy Schools in Madras State are conducted mostly by Day School Teachers of Elementary Schools, and managed mostly by private Agencies. The Government Order. M.S. 2066 Dated 4-9-52 states that the monthly average attendance per teacher should be ten, and this order was applicable up to 2-9-53 for grant purposes. No further orders have been published by the Government since 2-9-53. This order should be

extended until the Government take the necessary steps to enforce the Adults to attend the Adult Literacy Schools. The Government should either extend the operation of the order or take any other steps to improve the attendance of the adults. If the Government do not take action to do this, the Adult Literacy Schools will have to be closed gradually—Sri K. M. Radhakrishnan, Thorayur Tiruchi District, Delegate.

41. This Conference requests the Government to send the teaching grant for Adult Literacy Schools by the 15th of every next month as is done in the case of aided Elementary Schools.

Note:—The monthly grant for Adult Literacy Schools is not paid regularly. The Money Order forms for grant are sent to the Treasury Deputy Collector from the District Educational Officer. It is delayed in the Treasury Deputy Collector's Office. This delay should be avoided in future. The Government should order that the grant should be paid to the Adult Literacy Schools by the 15th of every month like training grant paid to the aided Elementary and Welfare Schools as per new Government orders—Sri K. M. Radhakrishnan, Delegate.

OFFICE-BEARERS ELECTED

The following office-bearers for the South Indian Adult Education Association were elected for a two year term:

President:—Professor N. G. Ranga, M.P.

Chairman of the Executive Committee:—Sri G. Harisarvothama Rau.

Vice Presidents:—Sri K. S. Ramaswami Sastri (Madras), Sri O. A. Narayanaswamy, Advocate (Tanjore), Sri C. Anna Rao, Executive Officer, Tirumalai Devasthanam (Tirupathi), Sri A. Srinivasa Rao, (Vetapalam, Guntur District), Sri L. M. Pylee, Principal, St. Alberts' College, (Ernakulam), Sri A. Krishnamurthi Rao, Treasurer, Mysore Adult Education Council, (Mysore) and Shrimati Nallamuthu Ramamurthy (Madras).

Regional Secretaries:—Sri B. V. Satyanarayana (Mysore), Sri P. S. Subbian (Coimbatore) and Sri P. Nagabhushanam (Vijayavada).

Secretary General:—Chevalier J.L.P. Roche Victoria, M.L.A.

Organising Secretary:—Sri T.J.R. Gopal.

Publicity Secretary:—Sri S. Airavatham.

Sri V. S. Venkatanarayana, Secretary, Reception Committee, proposed a hearty vote of thanks and said:—"On behalf of the Reception Committee, I have great pleasure in thanking first the organisers of the South Indian Adult Education Association, Madras, for having given us this splendid opportunity to serve the sacred cause of Adult Education, which has acquired accentuated importance due to adult suffrage being granted in the Constitution. I have great pleasure in thanking Sri N. Yaganti, District Collector, Chittoor, who was pleased to hoist the National Flag at the opening of the Conference. Our District Collector is an enthusiastic officer taking keen interest in all the progressive movements in the district. My thanks are due to our energetic and enthusiastic District Educational Officer, Sri T. R. Deenadayal, who was kind enough to declare the Exhibition open and to start the discussion on Adult Education. He has given us valuable advice in the matter of resolutions. I am grateful to Sri K. S. Ramaswami Sastriar, Honorary Adult Education Officer to the Government of Madras, who has been gracious enough to inaugurate the Conference. An accomplished and versatile thinker, he has guided us properly focussing our attention on the salient points to be borne in mind in connection with the spread of literacy. I extend my hearty thanks to Professor N. G. Ranga, the eminent President of these deliberations. A field-worker who has himself taken part in the Adult Education movement since its inception, he has piloted us safely and efficiently through our proceedings. He has given of his best with regard to the framing of the constitution of the Association and he has put the resolutions into proper rig with all his executive acumen. It is indeed our good fortune that he could make himself available to us on this happy occasion in spite of his busy political programmes. I thank him once more on behalf of the Reception Committee. I must thank the blind mathematical prodigy Sri L. Sanjeevaraya Sarma who had demonstrated his wonderful powers of mathematical work. I express my heartfelt gratitude to Sri P. Sarabhachary, Senior Deputy Inspector of Schools, Chandragiri, who had brought him to us and to Professor N. Rama Rao, Professor of Mathematics of the S. V. College for Men, Tirupathi, who had presided on

the occasion. I thank the U.S.I.S., Madras, for having sent films for exhibition and demonstration. Unfortunately they could not be shown. I thank all the institutions who have sent their exhibits for the exhibition organised in connection with this conference. I must chiefly thank Sri C. Anna Rao, Executive Officer of the Tirumalai-Tirupathi Devasthanams, but for whose all pervading eye the details of this conference could not have been successfully worked out and carried to fruition. He has placed the Devasthanam services to help us and if any comfort were felt by the Delegates it was only due to the co-operation shown and help rendered by the officials of the Tirumalai–Tirupathi Devasthanam Office. I must here express my complete indebtedness for the success of the Conference to my young friend Sri M. Balarami Reddy, the Secretary of the Forum, that potential cultural of this locality, which has forged for itself a prominent position in the public life of Tirupathi. He has not spared himself in looking to the comforts of the Delegates and accommodating the guests. In fact his name was on the lips of every Delegate. I thank Sri M. Krishnaswamy, the other Secretary of the Forum, for his co-operation in sending out invitations to the conference. I must acknowledge my deep gratitude to Sri M. Morram Reddi, the Joint Secretary, who had made all arrangements for the Exhibition and for the venue of the Conference. My thanks are due to Sri C.K.R.Jayaramakrishnan who had made all arrangements for mike and who was at it throughout and to Sri N. Ramadoss who had been of immense help in regard to clerical work. I must thank the Delegates who have assembled here and taken part in the proceedings and made the conference the tremendous success that it has turned out to be. I must here thank the President of the Women's Session of the conference, Mrs. T. N Nallamuthu Ramamoorthy, who has conducted the deliberations of the ladies with admirable fervour and interest. She had reached poetic heights in the course of her appeal to the public to co-operate in the spread of literacy quickly and effectively. My thanks are due in great measure to Srimathi K, Ranganayaki Amma and Miss P. Lakshmi who contributed to the success of the women's session. I express my gratefulness to Mrs. K. Aravinda and to Miss G. Sadhusundari Bhai who with beautiful charts drawn by her gave demonstration lessons to adults. It is now my pleasant duty to thank the Scouts of S. V. High School and those of the Municipal High School as well as the volunteers of the S.V. College for Men who have rendered invaluable help to me in the course of the conference. I express my thankfulness to the art masters of S.V. High School, the Municipal High School and the Government Girls' High School for having tastefully decorated the place of the conference. I thank the public who have given the pleasure of their presence during the conference and patiently followed the proceedings evincing keen interest all through. Last but not least I thank the Press correspondents Sri's A. Rangaswamy, N. Varadachari, C. E Ramaswamy, K. Narasayya and M. Sreenivasachari. I have to thank equally the various distinguished leaders and officials who have sent messages wishing the Conference success. Thank you all, ladies and gentlemen. Jai Hind."

Sri T. J. R. Gopal proposing a vote of thanks on behalf of the South Indian Adult Education Association, paid tribute to the services rendered to the cause by Sri G. Harisarvothama Rau, Sri K.S. Ramaswami Sastri and Mr. J.L.P. Roche-Victoria. He thanked Sri C. Anna Rao and the Reception Committee for the excellent arrangements they had made for the Conference.

Sri A. Krishnamurthi Rao thanked the Reception Committee on behalf of the Delegates

WOMEN'S SESSION

The Women's session of the Conference began in the afternoon with Mrs. T. N. Ramamurthy, former Principal of the Queen Mary's College, Madras, in the chair.

Mrs. K. Ranganayakamma, Principal of Sri Venkateswara Women's College, Tirupati, and Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Session, welcomed Mrs. Ramamurthy and praised her services for promoting education in South India in general and Adult Education in particular.

Mrs. Ramamurthy, in her presidential address, explained the need for Adult Education and the methods for achieving success in it. She expressed the hope that a University would come into existence

very soon in Tirupati from out of the funds of the Lord Venkateswara.

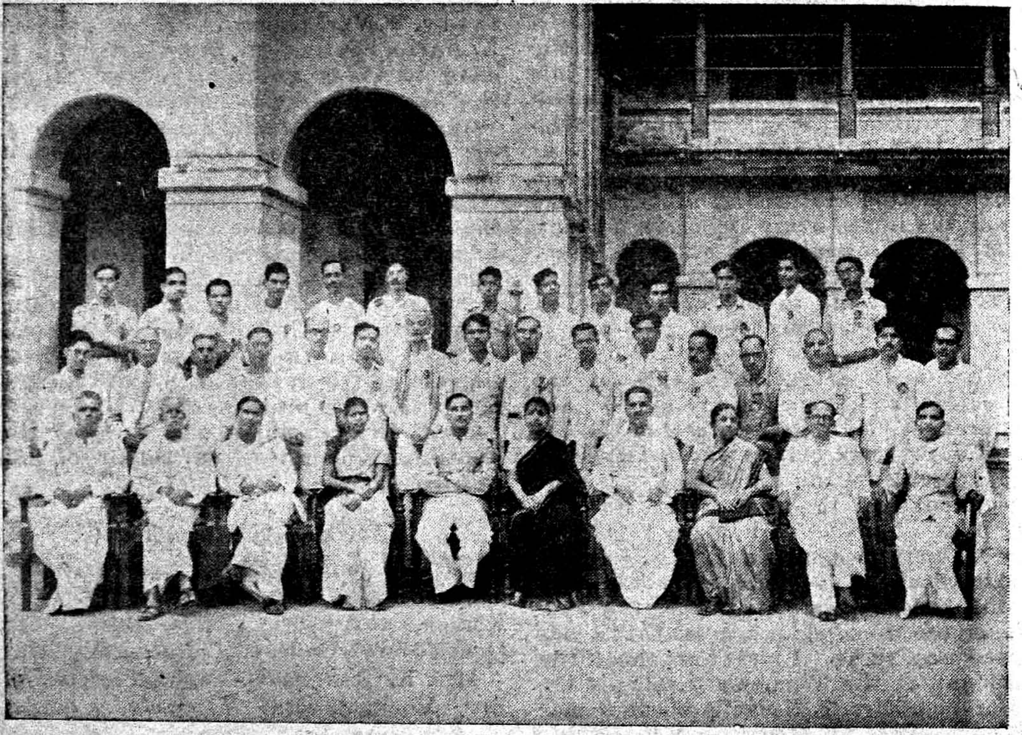
Mrs. Ramamurthy said that the education of women was important. Education should be imparted with affection, love and understanding. Though the adults had no education, they possessed a fund of knowledge and this should be properly tapped. Discipline also should come only through affection and understanding. As the adults would feel shy to learn because of their age, they should be attracted towards education and should be treated with respect. They should be taught of what was going on in the country. Whatever was done should be on the solid foundation of their culture and imitation of outsiders should end.

Mrs. Ranganayakamma suggested that the syllabus should be different in the cases of men and women.

Mrs. K. Aravinda and Miss G. Sadhusundari Bai and Sri C. Anna Rao, Executive Officer of the T. T. Devasthanams, also spoke.

Professor N. G. Ranga appealed to women to take to social work after the completion of their studies

Srimathi S. Saraswathi proposed a vote of thanks.



Group Photo taken at the Ninth South Indian Adult Education Conference held at Thirupathi on 9th and 10th January 1954. Sri Anna Rao, Chairman of the Reception Committee, Mrs. T. Nallamuthu Ramamurthi who presided over the Women's Session and Professor N. G. Ranga, M.P., President of the Conference are seen sitting in the centre.

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